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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/629,230	07/28/2003	Vladek P. Kasperchik	100201792-1	6646	
22879	7590 04/27/2005		EXAM	EXAMINER	
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY			SHAH, MANISH S		
	400, 3404 E. HARMON		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	JAL PROPERTY ADM NS, CO 80527-2400	INISTRATION	2853	Davison Dav	

DATE MAILED: 04/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)	——————————————————————————————————————
	10/629,230	KASPERCHIK ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Manish S. Shah	2853	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory peri  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by star Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the may earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply within the statutory minimum of thi od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MOI tute, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. ITHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status	·		
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07</u>	<u> March 2005</u> .		
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL. 2b)□ T	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	•	• •	
closed in accordance with the practice unde	er Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.I	). 11, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims		•	
4)  Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with description 5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  6)  Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.  7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	rawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exam	iner.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a	ccepted or b) objected to	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to t			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr	'		
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	Examiner. Note the attache	d Office Action of form P1O-152.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Burn * See the attached detailed Office action for a least content of the papplication from the least content of the	ents have been received. ents have been received in <i>i</i> riority documents have beer eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No  received in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)	
<ol> <li>Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/22/04.</li> </ol>		s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 	

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-8 & 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wexler (# EP 1184195 A2) in view of Wang et al. (# US 5756273).

Wexler discloses a method of printing a photographic quality image ([0033]); a method of producing a fusible print medium, wherein a fusible printing medium including a photobase layer (support) (see Abstract); a vehicle sink layer (base layer) (see Abstract); and a color receiving layer (porous top layer) (see Abstract) have a phase conversion that encapsulates a colorant in the colorant receiving layer, wherein colorant receiving layer includes core-shell polymer particle (see Abstract; [0009]) having a shell of inorganic colloidal particle ([0009]) and a core of thermoplastic polymer (see Abstract; [0009]). They also disclose that the fusible hydrophobic core is selected from the group including of a copolymer of acrylate and methacrylate, a styrene-acrylic polymer, vinyl acetate-acrylic ([0012]-[0013]). They also disclose that the colorant receiving layer is configured to invert from a porous, hydrophilic surface to a continuous layer having a hydrophobic surface upon exposure to heat, pressure or combination, and temperature

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greater than a glass transition temperature of the fusible hydrophobic core (see Examples; [0053]-[0055]).

Wexler differs from the claim of the present invention in that the colorant receiving layer including core-shell polymer particle having a hydrophilic shell and fusible hydrophobic core, wherein hydrophilic shell includes a latex vinyl polymer.

Wang et al. teaches that to get the excellent scratch resistance and abrasion resistance, the color receiving layer includes hydrophilic binder and polymer latex particles, wherein polymer latex particle includes hydrophobic core and hydrophilic shell (column: 3, line: 4-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the color-receiving layer of Wexler by the aforementioned teaching of Wang et al. in order to have a recording medium with excellent scratch resistance and abrasion resistance.

2. Claims 1-15 & 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yau et al. (# US 2003/0143344 A1) in view of Wang et al. (# US 5756273).

Yau et al. discloses a method of printing a photographic quality image ([0033]); a method of producing a fusible print medium, wherein a fusible printing medium including a photobase layer (support) ([0035]); a vehicle sink layer (ink retaining layer) ([0029]); and a color receiving layer (see Abstract) have a phase conversion that encapsulates a colorant in the colorant receiving layer, wherein colorant receiving layer includes coreshell polymer particle ([0016]) having a hydrophobic shell ([0017]-[0018]) and a fusible

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hydrophobic core ([0019]). They also disclose that the colorant receiving layer is configured to invert from a porous, hydrophilic surface to a continuous layer having a hydrophobic surface upon exposure to heat, pressure or combination, and temperature greater than a glass transition temperature of the fusible hydrophobic core ([0017]-[0018], [0029], see Examples). They also disclose that the fusible hydrophobic core is selected from the group including of a copolymer of acrylate and methacrylate, a styrene-acrylic polymer, vinyl acetate-acrylic ([0017]). They also disclose that the print medium further includes a topcoat layer ([0038]). They also disclose the method of printing including depositing ink onto a fusible printing medium to print desired image; and colorant receiving layer into a continuous hydrophobic film ([0033], [0091]-[0096]).

Yau et al. differs from the claim of the present invention in that the colorant receiving layer including core-shell polymer particle having a hydrophilic shell and fusible hydrophobic core, wherein hydrophilic shell includes a latex vinyl polymer.

Wang et al. teaches that to get the excellent scratch resistance and abrasion resistance, the color receiving layer includes hydrophilic binder and polymer latex particles, wherein polymer latex particle includes hydrophobic core and hydrophilic shell (column: 3, line: 4-40).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the color-receiving layer of Yau et al. by the aforementioned teaching of Wang et al. in order to have a recording medium with excellent scratch resistance and abrasion resistance.

3. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yau et al. (# US 2003/0143344 A1) in view of Wang et al. (# US 5756273) as applied to claims 1-15 & 17-19 above, and further in view of DeWacker et al. (# US 5512619).

Yau et al. and Wang et al. discloses all the limitations of the method of ink jet printing except that the coalescing agent selected from 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether.

DeWacker et al. teaches that to get the continuous film coating on the medium, coalescing agent selected from 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (column: 2, line: 40-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the coalescing agent in to colorant receiving layer of Yau et al. as modified by the aforementioned teaching of DeWacker et al. in order to have uniform continuous film.

## Conclusion

4. Applicant's submission of an information disclosure statement under 37 CFR 1.97(c) with the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(p) on 11/22/2004 prompted the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS**MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 609(B)(2)(i). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Manish S. Shah whose telephone number is (571) 272-2152. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen D. Meier can be reached on (571) 272-2149. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

> Manish S. Shah Primary Examiner Art Unit 2853

MSS 4/21/05